

HUGHES' ELEVATION EXPECTED TO PLEASE THE EX-PRESIDENT

With the Governor Out of Politics, Theodore Roosevelt Will Be Supreme in New York Management of G. O. P.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Many people are interested to know these days whether Mr. Justice Charles E. Hughes is not likely to become the great speaking judge of the Supreme Court. In public life Governor Hughes has been very successful in oratorical lines and it would be a little unusual if he were to abstain from such activities in civic matters after he has donated the robes of office next October and taken his seat in the junior place.

Because of his popularity as a public official and because of the confidence he enjoys with the people at large, the new associate justice can undoubtedly wield a large influence for good if he cares to deliver occasional addresses as his predecessor, the late Justice Brewer, used to do. Such addresses have served to keep the public and the Supreme Court bench in little closer touch, to say nothing of the important educational work that Justice Brewer did by arousing public opinion on divers questions and in guiding public thought upon matters of current agitation.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Governor Hughes was the most effective campaigner the Republican party had in the last presidential campaign. He was much sought after by the party managers, west as well as east, and proved himself a very forceful and cogent reasoner before political audiences. The people turned out in tremendous numbers to greet him and he gained the respect of persons of all parties and factions. In his several crusades for State reforms in New York during the last three years and more, Governor Hughes has frequently betaken himself to the platform to expound his cause and thus stir up public sentiment behind the legislators at Albany.

Of course he will cease now to mix actively in politics, out of respect to the traditions of the federal courts, but he may consider that he has a duty to deliver an occasional public address, sounding a note here and there of his views about matters of public interest, without trekking upon the field of State or national partisan politics.

Washington will receive Governor Hughes, as an associate justice, with open arms. While he plans to live a rather quiet life here, he will undoubtedly be welcomed here very cordially in social and official circles. He has been in Washington occasionally but has in reality spent but little time here for a man of his prominence in the political world.

There are big wigs in politics who

think the Governor's prospective retirement from party activity may augur well for the Republicans in the New York campaign. They have been yearning for some development by which they could get started right for another big party winning over there and some of them are reasoning that the nomination of Governor Hughes for the Supreme Court, which will eliminate him from politics forthwith and leave ex-President Roosevelt, with whom the Governor never got along very well, a free hand to do as he pleases, will help materially toward harmony and success. For the Governor's enemies are very bitter and resent his policies even more bitterly than they resented Roosevelt, when he first began to take a hand in running the New York machine.

If ex-President Roosevelt is able to regenerate the Republican organization in New York State he will give Republicans all over the country much fresh courage. It is claimed that not only has President Taft eliminated Governor Hughes as a possible presidential rival in 1912, but that ex-President Roosevelt will find it necessary to join hands with the President in his management of party affairs in New York State. Thus there will be an additional bond of union between the President and the ex-President.

A lot of nice little political plans have been laid as incidental to Governor Hughes' decision to accept the nomination upon the Supreme bench. Some of them may go awry. The organization that has fought him most of the time for the last three years will probably try to cut some capers in the interim before ex-President Roosevelt returns, but in that they may not be reckoning properly, for he is not relinquishing his office and still has the power to punish recalcitrants and to advocate before the people the direct primary law and other reforms which he has demanded.

Without question ex-President Roosevelt will be very grateful to President Taft for nominating Governor Hughes. It would be annoying to the ex-President to manage a political campaign in New York, where Governor Hughes, with whom he is never able to get along amicably, had the power to interfere and even to interpose effective objections.

There is a vast deal of talk about nominating William Loeb, Jr., former secretary to President Roosevelt, for Republican Governor of New York. Quite a newspaper boom in his behalf is now in progress. But everything probably depends upon how it looks to the ex-President. He is likely to have the naming absolutely of the candidate and his word about the ticket will be the last word, whatever the convention might wish to do.

IMPORTATION OF MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA

E. V. Wilcox.

A recent statement in the Breeder's Gazette, regarding the importation of mutton and beef into New York city from Australia, is of more than passing interest to the ranchers of Hawaii. It appears that one dealer in New York city began importing 2000 mutton carcasses weekly from Australia. This mutton was preferred by the consumer to American mutton; and the dealer in question increased his importation to 8000 carcasses per week, with the result that all of the meat was contracted for before its arrival. He estimates that by early summer at least 50,000 carcasses per week will be necessary to supply the demand of his customers for Australian mutton. Similar results have followed the importation of Australian beef, the customers who have tried it demanding the same quality of meat for future orders.

The superiority of Australian meat to that produced in the United States is said to lie in the method of trimming; but the fact that the meat reaches New York from Australia in as good condition as that shipped from Chicago, indicates that it was originally in a very excellent condition and well cared for in shipment. The meaning of this rapidly increasing demand for Australian meat in New York city should be plain to the ranchers of Hawaii. Meat from Australia could be landed here more cheaply and much more quickly than in New York city. If such shipments should be undertaken, it would probably bring about a partial cessation of the demand for local meat until the ranchers are in a position to feed their beef cattle and sheep, put meat in better condition, and improve the flavor over that which is now produced.

BIG CONTRACTS FOR HILO RAILWAY

(Continued from Page One.)

The contract provides that construction beyond Hakalau shall begin not later than October 1 next and proceed without interruption. It is estimated that the road will be completed through to Paauilo not later than August 1, 1912, and the railroad guarantees that it will be completed and in operation not later than December 31, 1912.

The Hamauna extension of the railroad brings into rail connection with Hilo a population of nearly 40,000 people, and the sugar plantation district which has a present output of over 200,000 tons of sugar; this in contrast with a population of only about 4000 and a district producing about 20,000 tons, heretofore tapped by the main portion of the railroad into the district of Puna.

A call for a meeting of the stockholders of the railroad company to pass the necessary resolutions for the increase of stock and issue of the bonds sold to Davies & Co., has been issued for 10 o'clock next Monday morning.

The present stock issue of the railroad is somewhat less than \$2,000,000, and the additional issue of \$1,000,000 will be required to offset the additional bond issue. The present bond issue is \$1,800,000 so that with the additional issue to carry the road to Paauilo the total bonded debt will be \$2,800,000.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN SCORES

The following are the scores of the National and American league baseball games played yesterday.

National League.
At Chicago—New York 8, Chicago 4.
American League.
At New York—Detroit 6, New York 2.
At Boston—St. Louis 3, Boston 10.

WHY I FAVOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page One.)

see this prohibition plan tried. I think there are many others who, like myself, are in doubt as to prohibition as a theory, who want to see it tried. I hope the bill will pass. I know how many employees of the Gazette company have killed themselves from drink. I know how much others lose from drink and I know how much employers lose because of drinking men.

MISS MARY WERN.

(Head Nurse of Palama Settlement.)
"I do not know how anyone who sees the side of life that we see could take any view but that of support of the prohibition bill. It is our lot to witness the suffering liquor causes at its worst. We see the women and children who are left starving because husbands are enticed into saloons to spend all their earnings. If it was simply a matter of looking after these men, we might not feel so strongly. Some people say let them drink and let the 'survival of the fittest' be the rule. But we see that it is innocent women and children who suffer most. I am for the prohibition bill, and am quite sure we are all of the same mind."

A LIFE SAVER.

"It cured me," or "It saved the life of my child," are the expressions you hear every day about Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This is true the world over where this valuable remedy has been introduced. No other medicine is so effective for cholera or bowel complaints has received such general approval. The secret of the success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is that it cures. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

UNIQUE EVENT ON GARDEN ISLE

Old Firebrand Throwing Custom Revived With Some Extra Elaborations.

Mrs. Mabel Paulei, the wife of the genial police officer of the Hanalei police force who keeps watchful guard over Haena, had a birthday on Friday of last week, and her husband gave a celebration in honor of it which consisted of one of the famous exhibitions of firebrand throwing from the top of Mauna Makana, at Haena, on Saturday evening.

Those exhibitions, explains the Garden Island, are seldom given, the peak—over 2000 feet high, with almost sheer cliffs on all its four sides—being very difficult of access, and it is hard to find men, often, who care to make the perilous climb, over the steep trail. When they are found, however, the display is worth going many miles to see, especially when the weather conditions are perfect, as they were last Saturday. The ordinary trade wind weather is the best to insure these conditions.

This time the four carriers had taken on the top three or four hundred of the dry "hau" tree sticks, pine or ten feet long and two or three inches in diameter, which gave a good supply of ammunition when the day of celebration came. Eight o'clock was the time set for the fire throwing to begin, and by that time a large crowd had assembled on the Haena flat lying below the peak, arriving by horseback, carriages and automobiles. The flat here is nearly half a mile across, and where the spectators stood was among the sand hills near the beach just opposite the two large "water" caves which are in the base of the peak.

Then the fire throwing commenced, and a beautiful display was seen. A few of the burning brands failed to be caught by the currents of air, and fell onto the cliff or the flat below, but a large number of them were borne out and upwards by the strong draughts which prevail here during the trade wind season, and were carried far out over the ocean, blazing brightly where they could finally be seen dropping down, beyond the breakers and reefs, into the deep water.

An unlooked for diversion was soon created by the brands which fell short, for the whole side of the mountain here was covered with dry brush grass and shrubbery which soon caught fire and in a short time the flames were roaring over the whole of the seaward slope. This made a grand sight which had not been bargained for by the spectators, and they certainly appreciated the addition to the already magnificent spectacle.

The four men on the peak were kept busy, throwing the burning sticks down, until after half-past ten, by which time the supply was exhausted and they wended their perilous way down to the flat again.

The host and hostess were ready to greet the visitors before they returned to their homes and a sumptuous luau had been prepared at their residence on Haena Flat, for the hungry travelers, who soon crowded into the yard, and by midnight the feast was in full swing, some of the guests not getting back to their homes until the dawn had begun to appear faintly in the east.

This fire-throwing from the Haena peak is an ancient and time honored custom that takes place once in every few years and it is always sure to attract large numbers of people from all over the island who are eager to witness the interesting spectacle. It is said to have been originally an old religious rite.

MORAN FREE FROM A SERIOUS CHARGE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Moran and his second, who have been held on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of McCarthy, a pugilist, killed as the result of a prizefight with Moran, have been dismissed. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the death was accidental. The fight, it developed, was a fake.

CHINA'S POPULATION IS OVERESTIMATED

PEKING, April 16.—China's population is popularly supposed to consist of some 400,000,000 souls, although the precise authority on which this figure rests seems to be somewhat obscure. More cautious estimates have put the total at about 300,000,000. It now appears, from statistics which have been compiled at the instance of the Peking government, that even the smaller figure may prove to be too generous. The returns in question show that the number of habitations in the empire is approximately 27,000,000. This total does not, however, include the provinces of Shansi, Kwangsu and Szechuan, nor Mongolia, Tibet and the Amur territory. Moreover, the enumerators have had to contend with a not unnatural desire on the part of the people to conceal the truth, owing to the widespread apprehension that the taking of the census is the prelude to an increase of taxation.

Allowing, however, that concealment to the extent of one-fifth has taken place, it would appear that the number of houses in the areas to which the returns relate is only 33,000,000, which at the rate of five inmates per house would give a total population of only 165,000,000. To this will have to be added the six districts excluded above, and among them Szechuan alone has been hitherto roughly estimated to possess 40,000,000 inhabitants. Altogether the conclusion drawn from the statistics is that the population of the Chinese empire does not greatly, if at all, exceed 350,000,000. For Peking and its suburbs the total number of houses is returned at 251,014, which would represent a population of about 1,255,000.

WOULD BREAK UP PARTNERSHIP

Dondero Brings Action Against Kirkpatrick for Accounting—Receiver Wanted.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A. H. Dondero of the Hawaiian Realty Company has brought suit in the circuit court against his partner, L. Kirkpatrick, for an accounting and for dissolution of the partnership. The charges in the bill that he is doing all the work and Kirkpatrick is collecting and spending the money, and that he can get no satisfaction in any particular from Kirkpatrick.

The bill in equity was filed yesterday afternoon by Lorrin Andrews, attorney for Dondero. It sets forth that Dondero and Kirkpatrick entered into an oral partnership on September 17, 1909, for the buying and selling of real estate. They acquired twenty-two acres, divided into 120 lots, labeling the tract thus acquired "Wai'alea Heights." It was mutually agreed between them that each should devote his entire time and attention to the partnership business, dividing profits and expenses equally between them.

But the plaintiff claims, Kirkpatrick has, since March 1, refused to attend to business, has collected money on account of the partnership and refuses to account for the same; has seized office furniture and files of documents, including the paper plans belonging to the partnership and concealed them, and has by his actions attempted to disrupt and ruin the partnership and prevent the plaintiff from transacting partnership business, to the great detriment of the plaintiff.

Dondero alleges that he has made repeated demands for an accounting, and has repeatedly asked his partner to attend to business, but his appeals have been disregarded.

To make matters worse, the tract known as Wai'alea Heights was bought in the names of both partners, and in order to sell the lots both must sign the deeds or contracts. This Kirkpatrick has refused to do, to the great detriment of the partnership; on some occasions he has signed the deeds only after a month has elapsed after the payment of the money. He has refused to go to the office of the firm or to meet the plaintiff, and Dondero is unable to find out where his partner is when he wants him to sign a deed or contract. The result is that it is impossible to carry on the business of the firm.

Plaintiff further alleges that the respondent is wholly insolvent and of no financial responsibility in the community, and that if he is allowed to continue to collect the moneys and profits without accounting for the same he will squander them and the plaintiff will be without any redress at law.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays that the respondent be summoned to answer and to make an accounting for all moneys received and expended by him on account of the partnership business. Plaintiff also asks for a decree of dissolution of the partnership and a settlement of all accounts. He petitions that the property of the firm be placed in the hands of a receiver.

BRITISH CABINET HOLDS CONSULTATION

LONDON, May 10.—The cabinet is in session today to consider the political situation presented as a result of the death of King Edward and the accession of King George to the throne. No intimation is given of the trend of opinions among the members.

ILL HEALTH CAME WITH EACH SPRING TIME

THIS OREGON WOMAN'S SUFFERING CAUSED BY THIN BLOOD.

Under Tonic Treatment Her Appetite Was Restored and Every Symptom of Her Trouble Disappeared as Her Blood Was Built Up.

Weak, pale, nervous, ambitious people have their most trying time in the spring and early summer when the effect of the shut-up, inactive life of the past winter shows itself. To be strong, active, energetic, hungry may seem impossible to the sufferer with thin, sluggish blood but it is not as the following case shows: Mrs. L. H. Litcher, whose husband is a grocer, of Dayton, Ore., has found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to have so much merit that she gives them hearty praise. She says:

"About fifteen years ago my blood became thin and I was generally run down owing to weakness common to my sex. My heart bothered me, my stomach was weak and I had no appetite. I was subject to dizziness and headaches and felt tired and without ambition. I was nervous and could not sleep well. This was my condition every spring as the confinement indoors during the winter seemed to impoverish my blood."

"The doctors said that I needed something to build me up but they never seemed to help me. It was not until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I found a medicine adapted to my case. The pills helped me in a few days. My appetite picked up and I grew stronger. By the time I had taken six boxes my blood was in good condition and I was cured."

"I take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills every spring and am in good health as a result. I have taken the pills after childbirth and I have found nothing better to strengthen me. They are good for the nursing mother and child. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for being restored to good health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PRESIDENT WORKING HARD FOR ADMINISTRATION BILLS

Trying to Induce Congress to Stop Politics and Carry Through Important Legislation.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"Big Bill" is stirring things up again. The dilatory lawmakers are now trekking once more to the White House portals this week to answer the summons and give an account of themselves. The President wants to know. He is aware that it is hard to pull the legislative load. It always is hard to get big measures of general legislation safely through the congressional channels. But when the President insists upon a little more acceleration, it helps the leaders and conditions are most often improved.

He is digging away on those old, old subjects, which, however, are very important to the administration and to the Republican party. There is no quick hustling around corners and no taking of new positions by the present incumbent of the White House. "Pass my railroad bill," he keeps saying to senators and representatives. "Pass my postal savings bank bill," he adds, "and don't forget my anti-injunction bill and my conservation bills. The party is pledged to all those matters of legislation."

When he has delivered such messages to the congressional visitors at his offices, the President has by no means concluded. He is willing to help work out the problems. If the discussion and consideration, in progress at the Capitol, develop fresh difficulties and demonstrate the necessity for some compromise or redrafting, the President shows himself ready to cooperate on those identical lines. He has said again and again that he is only after the principles involved. He wants to be practical, but nevertheless he wants the legislation.

It is not his purpose to keep thumping away at the senate and the house all of the time. He lets up for a season and then he goes at it again. That has been his method all winter long. His recent activities are only renewed evidence of his persistence. It is winning him admiration even from critics. He pursues his course without a shadow of turning and folks at Washington say that will not only bring about the enactment of the bills in question but will stimulate the American people before the summer and autumn have passed to make up a favorable verdict for his administration. It is sometimes intimated that the country has hardly yet become acquainted with the sterling qualities of the President.

Asking for Much.

There have been many protests to the President that he is asking too much of congress, that the load is a heavy one to carry, that senators and representatives are growing weary and anxious to get home where they can be free from the cares of legislation and look after their political fences. But the President reminds them that he, too, is growing weary of the long struggle and would gladly see the end of congress so that he could get away to Beverly, the summer capital, where he could attend solely to pressing federal business and look after party interests in State and national campaigns. For, after all, he is quite as much interested as any senator or representative, in the outcome of the fall elections and must devote a deal of attention to them. While it is very true that congressmen must look out this early for political developments at home, the President is also keeping an eye out upon the divers States, where the political battle is already waging.

Part Will Satisfy.

He has "eased up" a little on the legislators, as demonstrated during a series of conferences in recent days. He has said that he will be satisfied if one or two of his measures are passed through senate and house and put into conference. He is willing that the conferees should conclude their labors thereon during the short session of congress next winter. That will obviate the necessity of congress remaining in session while the conferees deliberate, but as a bill in conference is fairly certain of being enacted into law the President feels that he could

go before the people with the statement that he had made substantial progress toward the fulfillment of party pledges. The long pull and the hard pull is generally to push a measure of general legislation through the senate and the house. Then the opposition yields in good part.

Tariff Investigation.

He realizes there are contentions in other matters which properly can occupy the time of congress to a degree. He is insisting upon an appropriation for his tariff board. That apparently means a hard fight, but a successful fight. He wants a thorough investigation of the tariff law. The leaders are disposed to grant that but there must be debate and deliberation over it. There is naval legislation, which the President regards as indispensable. He will not wait congress to adjourn till that is settled. And he is well aware that it is unreasonable to ask too much of congress at one session.

Big Stick Ready.

During the last week the President has talked things over with practically all the leaders of senate and house and arrived at a fresh understanding. Where there was unwillingness to acquiesce, he showed a willingness to swing the big stick. The Postal Savings Bank Bill, for instance, has stuck hard aground in the house postoffice committee. "Get it out of committee and through the house," said the President, "or I will call in the insurgents and treat with them. I am trying to work through the instrumentalities regularly authorized, but if I can't get in that way what the people want, I must try other expedients."

Two or three times this winter the President has stimulated fresh legislative activities through the cooperation of his Ohio delegation in the house. It has come to be a sign of "something doing," when the Ohio Republicans of the house receive invitations to the White House for a conference at night. There are staunch administration supporters in that delegation, including Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, the son-in-law of ex-President Roosevelt. After the President has talked things over with these Buckeye congressmen they go back to the house and stir actively around in the President's behalf. This is what they are doing this week.

Too Much Politics.

The work that the President wants done would have been much further advanced at this stage, had there not been so much tumultuous politics this winter. The insurgents of senate and house are undoubtedly responsible in some part for this condition. The house was diverted from the ordinary procedure for more than a week by the fight to remove Speaker Cannon from the rules committee. That was the biggest of numerous like incidents, which have been strewn along through the session. Such a large body as the house is easily upset by political agitation. Congress accomplishes most when its members are able to concentrate their minds upon the bills under consideration and when there is no unusual discussion throughout the country. Under the circumstances it is noteworthy that senate and house have done as much as they have, considering the disorganizing influences that have been constantly brought to bear.

During the trying period, however, the Republican leaders have sought to keep their hold on the situation. The President has steadily cooperated with them to that end, but he has not lost sight of the objects in mind for his administration. He has kept out of the muddles of politics as much as he possibly could. Whenever there has been a lull in political interest he has returned to the legislative fray with new energy. This has done much to convince congress that the President could not be diverted by his political enemies and that he had abundant courage to stick it out.

The slogan now is adjournment by June 1. Four or five weeks more of congress are all the President thinks should be necessary. But he wants those bills passed in the meantime. There will be discouraging days but the prospects are all excellent that he will have his way.

BIG TRACT OF LAND ADDED TO WAI'ALEA COMPANY'S AREA

Nearly fifteen thousand acres were added to the lands of the Wai'alea Agricultural Company by a lease filed for record yesterday. The exact area of the newly acquired lands is 14,685 acres. The lease is for thirty-nine years. The minimum rental is \$13,000 per annum, with a proviso for payment additionally of 2 1/2 per cent of the products of the land over a certain amount.

Valuable water rights are carried by the new lease, and there need never again be any fear that Wai'alea will lack plenty of water. The leases are from the Bishop Estate.

The first tract covered by the lease comprises a portion of the Ahupua'a of Kawai'ala and a part of Pa'ala. Also all the water on that portion of the Ahupua'a of Kawai'ala situated easterly or mauka of the land described and containing an area of 7900 acres. Also the mauka portion of the land of Pa'ala containing an area of 4770 acres. All the usual rights in regard to digging, erecting dams, conveying and using water are given.

The lease was signed by W. O. Smith, S. M. Damon and E. E. Bishop, for the Bishop Estate; E. D. Tenney and Chas. H. Ashton for the Wai'alea Agricultural Company.

Wai'alea Agricultural Company was

already one of the big plantations of the islands, being capitalized at four and a half millions. With its added area it will probably be among the first two or three in the crop of 1912. W. W. Goodale is manager and Castle & Cooke are agents.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN SCORES

Following are the scores of the baseball games played yesterday by the National and American league teams, number of games played and standing of the teams:

National League.
At Pittsburgh—Brooklyn 11, Pittsburgh 9. (Twelve innings.)
At Cincinnati—Philadelphia 1, Cincinnati 8.
At Chicago—New York 9, Chicago 1.
At St. Louis—Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
American League.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 4.
At New York—Detroit 3, New York 5.
At Boston—St. Louis 1, Boston 3.

The Maison freighter Hyades arrived yesterday morning from Kahului and left last night for San Francisco, taking a load of sugar and other island products.